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Marginal Column

By a COMMENTATOR

"VOPROSI Filosophii" (questions of philosophy) is a Soviet periodical with a rather limited circle of readers both in Russia and abroad, if only for the fact that one issue costs some 60 times as much as "Pravda." Philosophy in the Soviet Union is a science which has little if anything in common with that discipline which goes by the same name in the West. Recent issues of the aforementioned periodical have included interesting contributions concerning the improvement of livestock on farms, the theory of resonance, the synthesis of albumen etc. The last issue of "Voprosi Filosophii" published about ten days ago contained, however, a most important contribution of interest to philosophers whether in the Soviet Union or abroad — and millions of ordinary people everywhere; The crucial question: Is a third world war inevitable?

■

COMMUNIST spokesmen have been embarrassed for some time by the fact that the propaganda of the Moscow-inspired, Communist-organized "peace movement" has been in flat contradiction to certain famous axioms of Lenin and Stalin. The partisans of peace declare that "only warmongers believe in the inevitability of a new world war," while Western representatives reply, that this is surely quite untrue, as this very opinion was stated by Lenin or Stalin — 30, 20, and even ten years ago. "Every peace programme is so much cant and deception of the people," said Lenin in 1916. In 1919 he declared that "the co-existence of the Soviet Republic and the imperialist states is unthinkable in the long run, and a series of terrible armed conflicts is inevitable until the final victory of one side or the other." This quotation (and similar ones) have been frequently used by Stalin.

■

RECENTLY Mr. Shelesney, a somewhat obscure party philosopher, appears to have been commissioned to quietly carry out discreet but important revisions in Leninist ideology. In the article mentioned above the "Talmudists" and "Scholastics" already scored by Stalin last year come under fire again: It is inadmissible to grab hold blindly of formulas by Marx or Engels made in a definite political period, perhaps no longer suitable or appropriate. This implied criticism of Marx and Engels is of course tantamount to a revision of Lenin and Stalin, because the latter (rather than Marx and Engels) emphasized the inevitability of one (or more) decisive armed conflicts between Communism and other forces.

■

SHELESNEY expresses the opinion that historical conditions have radically changed in recent years, and that the thesis of inevitability of World War, applicable during the epoch of imperialism; must now be disregarded, in view of the growing strength of the "East" and the steady decline of the "West" — and the consequent shift of balance.

■

PUBLICATION of this article has been received as an encouraging omen by several close observers of Soviet affairs. But it is not more than that as yet; it has not been officially confirmed by Stalin or other prominent leaders, and even then it would be possible that Soviet leaders regard such a "peace theory" as mere "ideological superstructure," reflecting American superiority in war technique and potential at the present time. These questions have not yet been answered and there is no reason for undue optimism. But this is a faint flicker of hope as to the near future and it should be at least placed on the record as such.

Jerusalem, October 7.

IL.10m. Budget For Ma'barot This Winter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — To make winter tolerable for the 145,000 residents of the *ma'barot*, the Jewish Agency is expected to spend IL.10m. it is learned here. Of this sum, IL.9.5m. are to be spent on the construction of 8,000 canvas huts and 5,000 small wooden huts, to replace as many tents in existing *ma'barot* and the erection of 12,000 wooden houses of a more permanent nature.

About IL.1m. is to be spent on bettering camp conditions, digging ditches around the tents and huts and constructing winter roads to outlying villages.

The Army has been invited to help this winter, as it did last year. It is expected that this help will take essentially the same form, the exact terms, however, will be released officially shortly. The Army's help will be necessary, because the inhabitants of the *ma'barot* are unable, and sometimes unprepared, to provide the labour necessary to build drainage installations and do other required work in the *ma'bara*.

Homes for Children

Small children are to be provided with day and night homes in the *ma'barot*. A "Winter Help" appeal to the public to take *ma'bara* children for the rainy season may also be launched this year. It is hoped that the Army will provide a considerable number of Hen girls to help run the nurseries and schools. Last year's experience showed that the contact between immigrants in the *ma'barot* and older residents drafted for Reserve duty and assigned to *ma'barot*, was beneficial. In many cases, it was the only contact for months between the newcomers and veteran Israelis.

The number of *ma'barot* inhabitants this year is about 50 per cent higher than last year. This figure, however, does not include the *ma'barot* which became permanent settlements during the summer. There are now 40,000 families in 80 *ma'barot*, and 5,500 single men and women. They have 44,000 "housing units" at their disposal, made up of 21,000 tents and 23,500 huts.

The housing plans have been facilitated by the Austrian loan, which has enabled the purchase of 5,000 wooden houses and 1m. square metres of roofing felt. The materials have arrived in part, and the balance is expected to arrive in November.

Mrs. Ben Gurion's Gift to Ma'barot

Mrs. Paula Ben Gurion, wife of the Prime Minister, has presented $100 in Scrip-to-Israel certificates for use in *ma'barot*. Mrs. Ben Gurion received the certificates as a gift from Mr. Jack Wyler, a United Jewish Appeal leader in New York.

Jerusalem Workers Fired on by Arabs

Israel has lodged two strong complaints with the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission regarding firing by Arabs on Jerusalem Municipal employees on Friday, it was learned last night.

Mr. E. Hollander, a surveyor in the Municipality's employ, was fired upon from the Jordan side of the border while working 300 metres from the lines along the railroad tracks near Bet Safafa. A bullet went through his hat, but he was uninjured.

At the same time, labourers at work at Kilometre 6 of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv Road were fired upon by Arabs from across the lines. No one was injured. Two armed Arabs were seen in the area.

Greek Trade Unions Sever British Ties

ATHENS, Saturday (Reuter). — Greek trade unions today severed contact with British officials in protest against a refusal to grant visas for 18 Greek delegates to a trade union conference in Cyprus.

The secretary-general of the Greek Confederation of Labour, Mr. Photis Makris, announced this in cables to the International Confederation of Trade Unions and to the British Trades Union Congress.

The cables said, "The British Labour Attache in Athens will no more be entitled to attend our conferences. We thought it necessary to sever any contact with the officials of the British authorities."

Application for the visas was made at the British Embassy in Athens two weeks ago. The application was forwarded to the Cyprus authorities who said that, as permission for the housing of the conference had not yet been granted, the visas should not be issued.

Argentine Paper Hits Verdicts on Rebels

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday, (Reuter). — The Peronista paper "Democracia" said yesterday it was stupefied at the sentences imposed on the army officers involved in the September 29 revolt against President Peron.

The sentences were like a dash of cold water, "Democracia" said. The Argentine people cannot in any way consider them just. They have been cheated.

Though the courts martial were held in secret, the prosecutor was understood to have demanded the death sentence for General Mendendez who led the rebels. It was announced Friday night that General Mendendez was jailed for 15 years. Others were sentenced from three to six years and all were cashiered.

Gurney Shot Dead in Malaya

SINGAPORE, Saturday (AP). — Sir Henry Gurney, lean, intent leader of Britain's war against the rebels in the Malayan jungles, was slain this afternoon in an ambush on a lonely road in a mountain area. The 53-year old British High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, who came to Malaya in 1948 after a year and a half as Chief Secretary in Palestine—until the end of the Mandate—was ambushed on what is known as Fraser's Hill road in Pahang State, north of Kuala Lumpur.

Sir Henry and Lady Gurney who escaped unhurt, were moving in the convoy to a mountain resort for a week-end rest from the tropical heat of Kuala Lumpur when they were attacked.

The High Commissioner's mobile escort broke down temporarily, and Sir Henry decided to drive ahead alone in his car. The ambush followed. Lady Gurney was in another car and when her driver heard the gunfire, he stopped.

Sir Henry was killed by the first burst of machine-gun fire from a large gang of terrorists. His private secretary was slightly wounded and the chauffeur seriously injured. There were a number of casualties among the police escort. The High Commissioner's body was brought back to Kuala Lumpur, and funeral services will be held tomorrow morning.

Radio Malaya cancelled all its light programmes for Saturday night and began playing organ music interspersed with announcements of Sir Henry's death. The King's House, residence of Sir Henry at Kuala Lumpur, issued the following announcement:

It is with deepest regret that we have to announce that His Excellency the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya was killed in an ambush about 1 p.m. on Saturday about two miles below the gap of the Kuala Kubu-Pahang Road.

The Colonial Office in London was notified of the ambush. Colonial Secretary James Griffiths cabled Lady Gurney:

I am horrified and disgusted by this crime and hasten to express to you my intense sympathy with you and with your family in this most grievous blow.

(See Page 3, Col. 4)

Starvation Drive Against Terrorists

SINGAPORE, Saturday (AP). — British troops and security forces in Malaya are trying to starve to death all terrorists they cannot kill or capture.

Lt. General Sir Harold R. Briggs, Director of Operations, is vigorously pushing a new drive, called "operation starvation," aimed at cutting off all vital supplies for Communists hiding in the dense jungles. He has ordered rigid restrictions on all sales of rice, tinned and concentrated foods, medicines, clothing and other essentials in all terrorist areas.

Security forces were ordered to make a close check to see that all such supplies sold are used only by legitimate purchasers and are not smuggled to the fringe of the jungle to be picked up by terrorists.

All trucks moving on roads in the Federation of Malaya are being subjected to close inspection. They must follow prescribed routes or face attack by security forces if they attempt to turn off the main highways. Trucks are also checked to see that they cannot lose or drop off supplies anywhere which could be picked up.

The Malayan jungle war is one of bitter single-tracking of Communist-terror gangs. Total casualties among British troops in more than three years since the campaign started in June, 1948, have been 318 killed.

The total of civilians and special and auxiliary police as well as British forces is less than 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. The listed casualties for the Communists are slightly more.

(See Page 3, Col. 4)

Syria Seeks To Outlaw Strike

The Syrian Cabinet at an extraordinary session yesterday decided to submit to Parliament a law providing for the dismissal of all civil servants participating in a strike. Such participation, according to the law, is a "national crime." The law provides for the loss by offenders of rights to a pension and makes them liable to court prosecution. Twenty thousand civil servants are on strike throughout the country for better conditions.

Communist demonstrations broke out in Aleppo yesterday when demonstrators clashed with the police and army, resulting in the injury of several persons on both sides. Arrests were made. Reports from the town of Homs state that hundreds of workers staged a general strike yesterday in protest against the rising cost of living. Demonstrators yesterday burst into a flour mill and carried off hundreds of sacks of flour. Later they attacked coffee houses and demonstrated in public squares.

Political observers in Damascus, quoted by ANA, expressed the opinion that the present strike may cause the fall of the Cabinet for the second time in six weeks.

3 Die in 5 British Plane Crashes

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Three airmen were dead and two were missing tonight after five Royal Air Force and naval plane crashes.

Two Meteor jets crashed in a fog into the face of a 100-metre cliff at Flamborough Head, on the Yorkshire coast. A third plane in the same formation just cleared the cliff.

The local lifeboat crew and R.A.F. officers saw pieces of the two planes sticking to the cliff face between 45 and 60 metres from the water's edge. They found the body of one pilot. The bodies of two officers of a Firefly plane, missing from a northern Irish base since Thursday, were found amid wreckage on a hill eight kms. away.

Searching for a naval Seafury which crashed into the sea at Land's End yesterday, another Seafury also crashed into the sea, but the pilot was picked up.

LEBANESE WAR BUDGET

The Lebanese government has decided to add 4,000,000 Lebanese pounds to the defence budget.

Israel's Draft Of Pact Released

PARIS, Saturday. — The Palestine Conciliation Commission met the Israel delegation yesterday to discuss the latter's reaction to the Commission's proposed declaration of goodwill between Israel and the Arab states.

Meanwhile the text of the draft non-aggression pact which Israel proposes to sign with each of its four Arab neighbours — Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon — was released today. (As reported earlier, on September 28, it affirms the solemn intention of both parties to undertake to settle all differences solely by peaceful means and to refrain from all acts of hostility; each party recognizes the right of the second to freedom from fear of attack; neither would enter into any alliance or participate in any action against the other; the armistice agreements continue in effect).

According to a UP correspondent, American observers find some encouragement in two events: The first is the reported agreement of the Arab delegations to sign statements of peaceful intentions similar to that proposed by the Commission as a basis for negotiations between the disputants. The second is the report that Israel will not insist on a general peace settlement as a prerequisite for paying compensation to Arab refugees.

Cyprus Oil Drilling Rate Accelerated

By Shaho Gusbenlian, POST Correspondent

LIMASSOL, Saturday. — Following the Persian crisis, the Cypriot prospecting firm has doubled shifts in oil drillings nine miles east of Limassol. Boring now continues around the clock and 1,000 feet have been drilled since drilling resumed a month ago.

The boring started last year but a temporary halt was called in January due to a technical hitch which has now been overcome. Heading the prospectors is a 45-year old Cypriot diviner who has divined the existence of two large oil reservoirs under the sea off the south coast of Cyprus "which in volume match any oil-well in the Middle East."

The drilling operations, which have so far cost £75,000, now proceed at a daily rate of 50 feet. The diviner hopes to tap oil at 4,000 feet.

Central Theme In Elections Fight: Oil

LONDON, Saturday (AP). — Mr. Winston Churchill charged tonight that the Labour government's handling of the Persian oil dispute constituted one of the worst muddles in recent British history.

He said that Prime Minister Attlee's Cabinet had waited three months too long to present the British case to the U.N., and declared: "We cannot recall any large matter which has been mishandled as this dispute with Persia."

The Persian case has become the hottest issue of the British election campaign. Today's speakers in both the Conservative and Labour camps paid only passing attention to other questions.

Earlier, Mr. Anthony Eden, who will probably be Foreign Secretary if the Conservatives win the October 25 contest, said in an election speech at Leeds: "The complete withdrawal from Abadan under the threat of force is a political, economic and strategic defeat. Its consequences are so far-reaching that it is not easy to measure them at this time."

Old Tactics Dead

Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, told a Labour rally in London that "the days of gunboat diplomacy are dead... We were not prepared at this time to risk a world war on this issue."

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in London today quashed criticism of the British government by returning employees from Abadan by stating that it had concurred with the government's decision to abandon its big Abadan refinery.

Mr. Kenneth Ross, manager of the company's abandoned refinery at Abadan, had said today that Britain had failed to handle firmly the oil crisis in Persia. "Since the failure of the Stokes mission the government have left the initiative entirely to the Persians. When the Persians gave a week's notice, then things started humming, but it was too late."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, in a statement issued last night, said the decision to withdraw was made in the light of company management reports that "the position of the British staff had been rendered virtually intolerable by the action of the Persian Government."

Anglo Iranian Moving Fast To Make Up Loss of Persian Fields

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent

NEW YORK, Saturday. — Dispatches from Chicago and London in this morning's "New York Times" indicate that it is the firm policy of the Western oil companies and governments to allow Iranian oil to remain underground indefinitely on the grounds that the West doesn't need it and the East does not have the tankers necessary to exploit this rich field.

In Chicago Mr. J. A. Cogan, chief economist of the leading American oil company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that Iranian oil constituted one-fifteenth of the world's production while the output of the Abadan refineries was one-twentieth of the world's refinery capacity, but increased production from other fields and new refineries was fast replacing the lost Iranian resources.

From London, the "New York Times" correspondent reports that Anglo-Iranian has just bought the refinery at Neuhof, Germany, bringing the number of plants owned by the company to eleven. The company is planning construction of two more refineries, one in Australia and the second possibly in Kuwait. The gushing oilfield in Kuwait, owned by Anglo-Iranian in partnership with an American company, seems capable of unlimited production.

The correspondent said that Anglo-Iranian has doubled its output since the Iranian troubles began and is expected to reach the annual rate of 40 million tons by January. Iran produced about 35 million tons annually when the oil wells were tapped by the British.

Anglo-Iranian declared its usual 30 per cent dividend in June. Its tanker fleet, numbering 44 vessels — one-seventh of the world's total are working at full capacity, and except for aviation fuel, of which Abadan produced half the world's supply outside the U.S., the company has not failed to deliver any products to its customers anywhere.

The report does not mention the Haifa refinery by name nor the fact that the Anglo-Iranian has been piping Kuwaiti oil to 82 acres of the establishment. But if Haifa is capable of producing aviation petrol it should not be difficult to bring Kuwaitan crude to Haifa.

U.S., Britain Confer On Oil Resolution

TEHERAN, Saturday (Reuter). — The new American Ambassador to Persia, Mr. Loy Henderson, called on the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Shepherd, today. They were believed to have conferred on the attitude their governments will take in the coming Security Council consideration of the British complaint against Persia in the oil dispute.

In London, Mr. Walter Gifford, U.S. envoy to Britain, was understood to have discussed the Persian crisis with Mr. Morrison at the Foreign Office yesterday.

Mr. Gifford was believed to have indicated that the U.S. was again prepared to use its good offices to restart negotiations between Britain and Persia. He is also believed here to have discussed the revised form of the British resolution to be placed before the Security Council. The original resolution has been outdated by the withdrawal of the British staff from Abadan.

Prime Minister Mossadeq who is due to leave Teheran tomorrow for New York, asked the senators to wish him good luck on his mission. In a formal reply the senators wished him the blessings of Allah.

Hussein Fatemi, Deputy Prime Minister, who is a member of the Persian mission, told the press today that the sole object of Dr. Mossadeq's journey was to deny the competence of the Security Council to deal with the oil question and to prove the groundlessness of the British case.

Last British Oilman Leaves Love Behind

BASRA, Saturday (Reuter). — The last British oilman out of Abadan, Mr. John Stevens arrived here Thursday night after having failed to get Persian permission to marry his 18-year old Armenian fiancee.

Stalin Promises More A-Bombs

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Marshal Joseph Stalin, in a press interview broadcast by Moscow Radio early today, said Russia recently made a test on a type of atom bomb and tests on atom bombs of various calibres would be made in the future.

He said there were no grounds for alarm about a threat to the security of the U.S. Leaders of the U.S. cannot fail to know that the Soviet Union is not only against the use of the atomic weapon but is also for its prohibition, for the cessation of its production, he said.

Moscow Radio today broadcast an interview by Marshal Stalin to the Soviet official news agency, TASS, on Russia's atomic weapons. The broadcast came just over 48 hours after the White House announcement that another atomic bomb had recently been exploded in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet monitor, which distributed the Soviet government announcement in Britain, said the interview was given to "Pravda," the Soviet Communist Party organ.

Ban on Bombs

Marshal Stalin said that the recent "hullabaloo" raised by U.S. public figures over the explosion of an atom bomb in the U.S.S.R. was groundless, since Russia is not only against the use of such bombs but wants their prohibition and the cessation of their production. He said the U.S.S.R. several times demanded this prohibition, but was each time met by a refusal of the Atlantic bloc.

"This means," he said, "that in the event of a U.S. attack on our country the ruling circles of the U.S. will use the atom bomb." That is why the U.S.S.R. had decided to meet such a possible attack fully armed. He added, however, "If the U.S. is not thinking of attacking the Soviet Union, the alarm of the U.S. leaders should be considered as pointless and false, for the Soviet Union does not contemplate attacking the U.S. or any other country."

No More Monopoly

Marshal Stalin said that although the U.S. would like a monopoly on atom bombs, the interests of peace demand the elimination of such a monopoly and then the "unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon." He added: "I think that the advocates of the atom bomb can undertake the prohibition of the atomic weapon only in the event of their seeing that they are already no longer the monopolists."

The Marshal said that the U.S.S.R. stands for such prohibition and discontinuation of atomic production, and for the establishment of international control over such action, and over the use of atom bombs already produced exclusively for civilian purposes.

While U.S. leaders also talk about "control," Stalin continued, their "control" derives not from the continuation of such production and in such quantities as coincide with the quantity of raw materials at the disposal of some countries or other. Consequently, American "control" derives not from the prohibition of the atomic weapon but from its legalization and legitimization. Thereby the right of warmongers to annihilate tens of thousands of the civilian population by means of the atomic weapon is legalized."

Marshal Stalin said this was not control but a mockery of of control, and the "deception of the peace-loving aspirations of peoples."

(See Page 3, Col. 7)

Entire Chinese Army Joins USSR Society

HONKONG, Saturday (UP). — The entire 5,000,000-man strong army of the Chinese People's Republic bodily joined the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, dedicated to furthering Sino-Soviet relations, Peking Radio announced today.

The move was interpreted here as a possible opening wedge for an exchange of personnel and equipment between the Soviet and Chinese armies.

U.N. Troops Seize 'Heartbreak Ridge'

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter). — French [illegible] U.N. troops, using flamethrowers and bayonets, captured "Heartbreak Ridge" in the east central area of the Korean front today. They had fought for it for 14 days.

The ridge gives the Allied command a view of a wide stretch of the Communist lines — the reason for its priority on the list of Allied objectives.

The Chinese struck back on the western front today, pushing British Fusiliers off a hill they won in a flamethrower and tank attack. The hill changed hands four times today and last reports showed the Fusiliers fighting to regain it.

Lull Broken

The battle broke a comparative lull in the new Commonwealth-U.S. offensive which jumped off at dawn on Wednesday and was fought bitterly for two days, then slowed to minor skirmishing early today.

Meanwhile, the New China News Agency in Peking today claimed that more than 3,000 Japanese troops have been sent to fight in Korea by the U.S. occupation authorities and the Yoshida government in Japan. The dispatch quoted a Japanese war prisoner for this statement.

New York Corners Baseball Series

POST Correspondent

NEW YORK, Saturday. — New York has gone baseball crazy, and with good reason it's an all-New York World Series that now stands at one game all. The Giants won the opener on Thursday 5 to 1, and the Yankees evened the score yesterday by winning 3 — 1.

This is the sixth time New York has had the World series all to itself: the last time the Yankees and Giants met was in 1937 when the Yankees won the championship. They were also victors over the Giants in 1936 and 1923, while the Giants won in 1921 and 22.

But the World Series itself this time came as an anti-climax to the National League race which made baseball history last week. The play-off between the Giants and the Dodgers who were tied for first place ended with a sensational three-run homer that rated bigger headlines than the Russian explosion of another atom bomb.

The Brooklyn Dodgers were an excellent team, and were leading the National League by 13 games on August 12. Betting odds were 1,000-1 they would finish in first place. But the Giants performed the miracle of winning 37 of their last 44 games to finish the season tied with the Dodgers, necessitating a three-game play-off.

The Dodgers lost the first game of the play-off, won the second, and were leading 4-1 in the ninth inning of the third and deciding game on Wednesday. World Series money was not in their pockets, when Bobbie Thompson of the Giants knocked one into the stands with enough men on base to win the game.

Business practically stopped during the last inning, with executives and secretaries gathered around radios.

Bombay-Israel Airlift May Resume Shortly

BOMBAY, Saturday (INA). — The Bombay-Lydda airlift, suspended earlier because of the lack of aviation fuel in India, will be renewed by the end of the year, it is expected here.

Several hundred Jews have been awaiting transportation.

P.M. Informs Weizmann Of New Cabinet

Mr. Ben Gurion yesterday informed President Weizmann that he would probably present his new Cabinet to the Knesset today. A special session of the House has been called for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Ben Gurion called on the President at the King David Hotel just after sundown and talked with him for about 40 minutes. He informed him of the negotiations he had conducted with the different parties on the formation of a coalition government.

The final shape of the Government and its programme will be determined at three meetings today:

1) The Mapai Central Committee will meet at 11 o'clock to approve the party's representatives in the Cabinet. A committee of six, headed by Mr. Ben Gurion, will make the nominations.

2) The new ministers will meet with Mr. Ben Gurion at 10 o'clock to approve the final draft of the Government programme. The final programme is not expected to differ much from the drafts which served as the basis for discussions between Mr. Ben Gurion and the General Zionists as well as the religious parties in the coalition talks.

3) The Knesset Steering Committee will discuss the procedure to be followed after the Government is introduced. Mapam has proposed a 30-hour debate, which would mean that the new Government could not get its vote of confidence till next week. The Coalition parties are expected to propose a 12-hour debate which would be concluded by tomorrow night, and would enable the swearing-in of the new Government before Yom Kippur.

May Include Maimon

It is understood that attempts are still being made to include Rabbi J. L. Maimon, present Minister of Religious Affairs, in the new Cabinet to continue in his present office, but as a non-party member.

It was reported in Tel Aviv that Mr. A. Shenkar, President of the Manufacturers Association, saw Mr. Ben Gurion on Friday and asked that the Ministry of Trade and Industry not be split.

Although the final decision on the distribution of the portfolios among the Mapai Ministers will be taken only today, it is understood that Dr. Dov Joseph will become Minister of Commerce and Supply in charge of the entire rationing programme including foodstuffs. He will also head the Ministry of Justice, in place of Mr. P. Rosen, as the Progressives are not joining the Coalition.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Development would be headed by Mr. Levi Eshkol, who is expected to give up his position as Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, but to remain at the head of the Settlement Department, thus assuring in his dual capacity the fullest coordination between the settlement activities of the Government and the Jewish Agency.

New Ministers

Among the new Mapai Ministers will be Mr. P. Naftali and one or two others to be named today. The vacancies still to be filled are the Ministries of Education and Communications, as Mr. Z. Shazar is reported to have declined the latter post and Dr. Joseph is taking on two other ministries.

Mr. Pinhas Lavon is expected to take over the leadership of the Mapai faction in the Knesset.

The official announcement on the meeting between the President and the Prime Minister was as follows:

Prime Minister David Ben Gurion was received by President Chaim Weizmann yesterday. The Prime Minister reported to the President upon the recent developments in his discussions with representatives of the various parties. Mr. Ben Gurion will probably introduce the new Government to the Knesset today.

Ben Gurion Will Read About It

When Prime Minister David Ben Gurion left the King David Hotel, after meeting with President Weizmann, a *Post* reporter asked him if he would disclose the nature of the talk. Mr. Ben Gurion declined saying, "No, I cannot say anything. I'll read about it in the newspapers tomorrow."

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Social & Personal

The opening concert of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's 1951/52 season was held in Tel Aviv last night, under the baton of Carl Rankl, the guest conductor from Covent Garden. Among those in the audience were Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen and the violinist, Mischa Elman.

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The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Y. Gert, entered hospital yesterday for medical care.

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Mr. N. Verimsky, M.K., Manager of Tnuva, has returned from Copenhagen where he attended the International Conference of Co-operatives.

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Don Salvador de Madariaga, President of the "Liberal International" and former head of the Cultural Section of the Europa Movement" was the guest speaker at the inauguration of the Luncheon Club of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress in London last week.

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Mr. Emanuel Taamrat, Counsellor of the Ethiopian Legation in Paris and a leading Jewish figure in Ethiopia, was the guest of honour at a reception tendered on Thursday night at the Tel Aviv Hotel, by the Jerusalem branch of the World Hebrew Union. The speakers included Chief Rabbi Uziel, Rabbi Zeev Gold of the Jewish Agency Executive and Mr. Shalom Ben Baruch, Chairman of the Jerusalem branch.

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Junior Hadassah has inscribed Mrs. Mathilda Greenberg, of Tel Aviv, in the J.N.F. Golden Book in recognition of her work as chairman of the advisory committee for the Meir Shfeya children's village.

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Dr. Henry S. Bloch, Director of the Fiscal Department of the U.N. in New York, will speak on "The Economic Function of Government in New States" at 8.30 tonight at Terra Sancta College in Jerusalem.

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Owing to private parties, the Israel Touring Club at Talbieh, Jerusalem, will be closed tonight.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A Memorial Meeting for Mr. Leo Herrmann will be held on the 30th day after his death at the Keren Hayesod Building, Jerusalem, at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow.

FDR, Jr. Due Today

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., who is due here by South African airways at 4.15 a.m. tomorrow will begin his four-day visit with discussions with Mr. Eliezer Kaplan in Jerusalem on Sunday morning. In the evening, he is to dine with the Prime Minister.

On Monday, Congressman Roosevelt will visit the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in the morning, after which he will be received by the Chief of Staff, at Army HQ. He will have lunch with Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry.

Just before Yom Kippur, Mr. Roosevelt is scheduled to cross into the Lebanon. He is to return to Israel on Wednesday night to leave from Lydda on Thursday morning.

UNICEF Officials Here

Mr. Charles Ager, Director of the European and Near East Office of UNICEF, and Mr. G. P. Hamilton, Assistant Director for the Eastern Mediterranean, were the guests at a reception at the Israel Touring Club in Talbieh, Jerusalem, on Thursday. Messrs. Ager and Hamilton arrived here on Wednesday to confer with the Government regarding further UNICEF aid.

Following a meeting with members of the Inter-ministerial Commission of International Aid on Thursday Messrs. Ager and Hamilton left on a tour of ma'abarot.

Rabbi Maimon Opens 'Sh'mita' Institute

The Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi J.L. Maimon, on Thursday opened the "Institute on the 'Sh'mita' ("Sabbatical Year") at Mt. Zion.

The Institute is part of the Instruction 'Yeshivah' which was formerly conducted in the Old City, and has now been moved to Mt. Zion. It will instruct in the laws, concepts, and bases of the Sabbatical year.

Among the speakers were Dr. S.Z. Cahane, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

FROM FRIDAY'S PRESS

Mapai-Orthodox Coalition 'Came as a Shock'

"Ha'aretz" wrote on Friday that the announcement of the new coalition between Mapai and the Religious Bloc "has come as a shock." Is there no hope that the voice of reason will prevail over lunacy at the last moment, the paper asks? Mapai leaders decided to oppose a coalition with the General Zionists because of inter-party affairs dating back 20 or 30 years, and not in the light of present exigencies. Mr. Ben Gurion's personal prestige has been lowered considerably, the paper claimed.

The "new" coalition will be as unstable as the previous one, "Ha'aretz" predicted, because Mapai is no more willing than it was before to endure the pressures of the Orthodox group and will again reach the limit of its patience and refuse to compromise over one point or another.

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) said that although many dangers are involved in the Orthodox participation in the new Government, it is preferable to their opposition. A Mapai-General Zionist Government would have undermined certain orthodox traditions and institutions, education among them, which are a sine qua non for those who are observant, the paper points out.

The Prime Minister has chosen an alliance with the Right, religious or non-religious, "Al Hamishmar (Mapam) said. He showed patience and a willingness to compromise in his negotiations with both the General Zionists and the Religious Bloc, while a similar attitude was lacking in his discussions with Mapam, the paper wrote. Last minute surprises are still possible, "Al Ha'mishmar" asserted, and although it is still not definite which party will ultimately enter into partnership with Mapai, it will be a Right Wing coalition in any event.

Diametrically Different

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) stressed that the majority of the electorate voted for a Labour government, while "Ha'boker" (General Zionist) stated that the majority favoured a General Zionist-Mapai union. The new coalition will have the support of an arithmetical minority if the Arab members of the Knesset are not considered. "Will Mapai's pro-Orthodox sympathies last?" the paper asks. The only new feature of the coalition, "Haboker" said, is the absence of the Progressives, the "erzatz" representatives of the middle class. "The play continues," it was stated, "but the State was not created to provide an outlet to the playful virtuosity of the actors; the times are much too serious."

Commenting upon the Syrian explanation of the Huleh incidents, "Davar" (Histadrut), says that the Syrian Minister of Defence apparently assumed that the members of the Security Council are children ready to believe the Tales of a Thousand and One Nights. This note, the paper points out, may help Israel's case since it demonstrates again how unreliable Arab notes are. The paper expresses the hope that in the last analysis, the note may even hasten the Security Council decision allowing Israel to proceed with the Huleh drainage project.

'More and More' Nazis In German Courts

MUNICH, Saturday (UP). — — A Social Democratic Deputy, Dr. Franz Josef Huber, charged here recently there are "more and more" Nazis in the Bavarian judicial system.

During a debate in the Budget Committee of the Bavarian Landtag, Dr. Huber said 80 per cent of all Bavarian judges and prosecutors were former members of the Nazi Party.

Meanwhile, in Berlin, the West Berlin city government has disclosed the removal from the criminal courts of a judge accused by the Western powers of delivering anti-Semitic verdicts.

The city's Justice Department said Judge Karl Prodehl was removed on Monday and would be transferred to another post. The transfer came on the same day that Allied officials disclosed he imposed heavy sentences on three Jewish displaced persons because they are Jews.

The Justice Department denied he was anti-Semitic but said he was being transferred "because he shows little understanding of the present situation." Judge Prodehl fined two of three Polish Jews accused of black market offences 1,000 marks each — more than three times the usual fine for such offences. The Western Allies protested the sentence and the West Berlin government granted a retrial.

MILITARY GOV'T DEP'T

A Department of Military Government has been set up in the Ministry of Defence to provide liaison between the Ministry and other branches of the Government as well as civilian bodies in regard to questions of civilian life in areas under military rule. The Department will be headed by Sgan-Aluf-Yitzhak Shani.

Israel Building Research Station Being Planned

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A blueprint for the Government's first building research station is now being prepared by Mr. M. A. Arnan, Director of the Standards Institution of Israel, who has just returned from a three-month tour of Europe.

"The Government is interested in putting up a building research station," Mr. Arnan told *The Post*, "and asked me to investigate the organization of such institutions in other countries. I made a thorough study in England, Sweden, the Netherlands and France. I received wonderful help everywhere."

During his tour abroad, Mr. Arnan headed the Israel delegation to the first International Congress on Building Research in London, attended by 50 countries.

"We took part in all the discussions and had a chance to give our opinion of the Congress at the closing session," Mr. Arnan said. Many topics of interest to Israel were discussed, among them the question of soil structures and indoor climate.

Mr. Arnan also represented the Israel Standards Institution at the Jubilee celebrations in London of the British Standards Institution. "Each of the 50 nations sent gifts to the British Institution. I brought a silver-bound Bible and the British Customs wanted to charge me luxury tax," Mr. Arnan said, adding that he had the Israel Legation rescue him from the predicament.

Unemployment Feared In Tiberias

TIBERIAS, Saturday. — Conservative observers estimate that about 700 labourers will be thrown out of work here when the winter rains interrupt public works, municipality and Solel Boneh projects in the vicinity.

Law Inapplicable To Tenants Sharing Rooms

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM). — The Tenant's Protection Law does not apply to tenants sharing a room, the District Court ruled here recently. The court in an obiter, however, recommended that the Knesset alter the present law to include tenants sharing rooms.

The court confirmed the judgment of the Magistrate's Court which had issued an eviction order against the appellant in the present case, Mr. Yitzhak Michalson, of 9 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin.

Art Appreciation Courses

Registration has begun of classes of schoolchildren for membership in the Bezalel Museum's Art Appreciation Division, it was announced recently.

About 2,500 children participated in the project last year, paying 100 pruta each.

Membership cards are also issued to each pupil, granting him reading privileges in the Museum's library and access to its archives of reproductions. Guidance is also offered in writing compositions on art.

LOTTERY WINNERS NEED VISAS

Winners of lotteries entitling them to a trip abroad must obtain exit visas before leaving the country, the Ministry of Immigration has announced.

It was stated that winners of such lotteries would not be granted visas automatically.

Israel-Arab Peace Is in U.S. Interest

American interests require the establishment of peaceful relations between Israel and her neighbours and there is no reason why this cannot be achieved once the Arabs realize that Israel is here to stay, a recent "New York Times" editorial on Israel's current economic crisis and the role of financial assistance from the U.S. said.

"From the outset," the editorial stated, "the U.S. has had a friendly feeling toward Israel as a genuinely democratic nation that can be a force for stability and progress in the Middle East. We have also proved our goodwill toward the Arab world many times over; and if friendship toward Israel means hostility to the Arab states that is only because the Arabs would have it so."

Attributing austerity and the economic difficulties to the flow of immigrants which has doubled the population in three years and is still continuing, the editorial declared that "this population growth represents a great potential asset; but for the present it constitutes a heavy drain on the country's economy because most of the immigrants nowadays are poverty-stricken refugees from the Middle-East and North Africa. Furthermore, Israel itself has been an undeveloped land for centuries, and does not possess the economic strength necessary to support the newcomers until they can support themselves.

"All af Israel's energy (apart from that diverted to military purposes to ward off possible Arab attack) is now being devoted to building up the capital resources of the country and to expanding its productivity," the editorial said.

"The peculiar problems facing Israel," it was said, "have been recognized by the U.S. Congress in the Mutual Security Bill that is now in conference." A special authorization of $50m. for refugee relief has been voted by the Congress in addition to Israel's share of about $20m., in the general economic aid authorized for Middle East. All this is in addition to the total of $135m. which the Export-Import Bank has allocated to Israel.

"But the principal source of funds for Israel's necessary capital development," the editorial stressed, "is the $100m. bond issue now being floated privately in the United States."

American All-Stars Strong Set-Up

The American All-Star soccer side, due here shortly for a series of games against local teams, includes some of the strongest U.S. players. A number formed part of the eleven which took part in the World Soccer Cup Championships in Brazil last year, and caused a sensation by defeating Great Britain by 1-0.

The players come from eight of the best teams in the American Soccer League, which usually provide players to represent the U.S. against any visiting teams. American soccer teams seldom leave for tours abroad and the acceptance of Israel's invitation is interpreted as a great compliment in sports circles here. The visiting set-up faced well-known opponents in the U.S. last year including A.I.K. of Stockholm; Glasgow Celtic, of the Scottish Division A; Liverpool, Manchester United and Fulham, of the English League, and the Turkish team, Bechektash.

Of the 14 players coming three are Jewish. Tel Aviv Hapoel played the American All-Stars during their tour in the U.S. in 1947. The team will leave by air on October 10. They will open their programme with a game against their hosts, Tel Aviv Hapoel, on the new Ramat Gan Stadium pitch, October 16. Four days later they meet Tel Aviv Maccabi, and on October 22, a Hapoel Selected team, both games to be played on the Jaffa Hapoel Bassa pitch. The party will leave Israel for the U.S. on October 24.

The American team expected here are: Goalkeeper: Duncan McPhail (Kearny Irish); Backs: *Erwin Finsterwald (New York Hakoah) and John Donald (Kearny Scotch, N.J.);* Halfbacks: *John Agnone (Hispano New York), Al Marino (Brookhattan), and Walter Bear (Philadelphia Nationals);* Forwards: *Tom Oliver (Phil. Nats), Joe Mecca (Hispano N.Y.), Otto Decker (N.Y. Hakoah), Saul Eisner (N.Y. Americans), and Bob Gormley (Philadelphia Americans). Reserves: Bill Shark (Kearny Irish), Art Shappel (Kearny Scotch), and Johnny Hughes (Phil. Americans). They will be accompanied by Mr. Jim Maguire, Chairman of the American Soccer League, Mr. Hyde Flamerhaft, Adviser to the League and Chairman of New York Hakoah, and Messrs. Erno Schwartz coach, and Benjamin Thaeler.*

Far Higher Standard

A recent report received from New York stated: "I visited the American team, which is leaving as guests of Hapoel for Israel shortly. Although they had only had a week's training under Erno Schwartz and despite it being early in the American football (soccer) season, the men looked very fit. Among them are men who already have had international experience in the World Championships last year. This 1951 side is of a far higher standard than that which Hapoel faced here (in the U.S.) four years ago.

"The side going to Israel will include some of the strongest players from the American top soccer League, as well as five players who represented their country against England in Brazil. Two of the players who turned out in the World Championships subsequently joined English professional sides. The American All-Star team has given a fine showing against 11 first class sides which have visited the U.S. These included Liverpool, Manchester United, Fulham, Glasgow Celtic, A.I.K., Bechektash, from Turkey, apart from Hapoel." A.K.

Tickets For All-Star Game

The Israel Football Association has issued a statement that affiliated organizations may obtain reduced rate tickets for the October 16 game, from October 5.

The sale of tickets to the public will cease at 12 noon on October 12.

Ambassador to Open First Game

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Monnet Davis, will kick-off when the American All Stars soccer team begins its tour of Israel on October 16 against Tel Aviv Hapoel. The team is due to arrive on October 13.

The visitors will meet Tel Aviv Maccabi at the Hapoel ground in Jaffa on October 20, and will play a Hapoel selected team on the same ground two days later.

It is expected that Hapoel will go to the States on a return visit.

Radio Talk On Paris Play

Galie Zahal (the Military radio station) will be broadcasting a talk tonight at 7.35 p.m. on "Why Israel lost at Paris". Those taking part will be the trainer of the Israel team, Micha Shamban, and Amnon Helled.

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The football season opened throughout the country today, with a number of First and Second divisions and Friendly matches being played. Results were:

First Division

Tel Aviv Mac.	9	Rishon Mac.	1
Haifa Hapoel	2	Tel Aviv Betar	1
Ram. Gan Hap.	4	Haifa Maccabi	1

Second Division, North

Zichron Mac.	3	Haifa Hakoah	1
Nathanya Hap.	0	Hadera Hapoel	0
Balfouria Hap.	4	Nathan. Betar	1
Hadera Mac.	1	K. Ata Hap.	0

South

Jerusalem Hapoel	2	T.A. Dror Yehuda	0
Ram. Gan Mac.	2	Ra'anana Hap.	1
K. Saba Hap.	4	Jaffa Hap.	4

Friendly Games

P.T. Hapoel Youth	2	Ramat Gan Maccabi Youth	1
Tiberias Hap.	6	Maagan Hap.	1
Tib. Hap. 2nd	3	Tib. Bet. 2nd	0

BASKETBALL

T.A. Maccabi	75	R.Gan Mac.	37

TABLE TENNIS

T.A. Maccabi North	5	Tel Aviv Elisur	1

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WANTED Experienced English Correspondent (female)

Knowledge of Hebrew language and typing desirable. *Apply personally:* ELECTRA Ltd. CITRUS HOUSE, TEL AVIV between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA MUNICIPALITY

Vacancies for Deputy Town Engineers

Candidates should have an advanced technical education and experience in the management of Technical Offices.

Candidates should have a (theoretical) and practical knowledge in the various types of Public Works or building work.

The salaries are Grade "Vav" as applied in the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality (IL.75 — 4 — IL.110) with a proficiency allowance of IL.30 per month and a family and cost of living allowance.

Applications should be sent, together with full curriculum vitae and details of past experience in a closed envelope to the Town Secretary, Municipal Offices, Rehov Bialik.

Candidates should not apply personally or request an interview. Suitable candidates will be invited accordingly for an interview.

Applications should be submitted before November 1, 1951.

Sept. 27, 1951. ISRAEL ROKACH, Mayor.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 697 M.; HAIFA: 202 M.; TEL AVIV: 48.9, 33.5 & 322 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 9.30 and 10.35 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.; Turkish: 10 a.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 8.00 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music (R). 11.00 From the Concert Hall: Overture on Greek Themes (Glazunov); "Scheherazade" (Ravel); Symphony No.1 (Milhaud). 12.00 N. Break for Music (R). 12.30 Programme for Hospitals. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Housewives' Corner. 3.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Dance Music. 4.45 Film Review (T.A.) 4.55 Film Review (Jer.). 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Musical Programme. Announcements. 5.50 Kol Yisrael Orchestra (R). 6.15 Talk. 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Agricultural Corner. 7.45 Bible Reading. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Popular Songs and Songs. 9.05 Piano Recital: Nelly Zachacsewska. 9.30 "The Citizen Wants to Know . . ." 9.45 From the World of Music. 10.30 Choirs (R). 11.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour: (33.5 M.): 6.30 p.m. French; 7.00 p.m. Ladino; 7.30 p.m. Yiddish; 8.00 p.m. Rumanian; 8.15 p.m. Hungarian.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.5 M.): 12.15 a.m. Newsreel. 12.30 "Persona) Column" by W. Eytan. 12.45 "The Great British Zionist Federation."

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.91 and 24.92 M.): 7.30 News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 Programme Parade. 7.48 Requests.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (220, 225 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Vocal Recital: Naomi Tzuri. 7.00 Nachal Programme. 7.20 Today's Events. 7.35 Sports. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 News. 8.45 This Week's Programme. 9.00 Chamber Music. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 8—9.30 p.m. (13.85, 14.85, 13.90 & 19.79 from U.S.A.; 31.20 & 41.36 from Tangiers).

UNITED NATIONS: Hebrew Programme: 8.15 a.m. (25.37 m. and 30.93 m.).

The Hebrew National
OPERA
PREMIERE PERFORMANCES
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, Oct. 16, 9.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Oct. 23 9.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Edison
Thursday, Oct. 25, 9 p.m.
HAIFA: Armon
Thursday, Nov. 1, 9 p.m.
REHOVOT: Beit Haam
Thursday, Nov. 8, 8.30 p.m.
'Fledermaus'
(THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
Produced by
ERICH DE PHILIPPE
Conductor: G. Singer
Stage Designer: Dr. F. Lavy
Chief Master: S. Kaplan
Choreography & Ballet Master: G. Pinchas
Concert Master: J. Markowetsky
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SHIPS DEPARTED

Yaffo, Is., Limeol Helios, Nor., Tel Aviv. Kadas, Tur., Istanbul.

SHIPS EXPECTED

Aydan, Wood. Kavras, Plywood. Emilia Madre, Gen. Cargo. British Chivalry, Loose Cargo. Temocrcius, Loose Cargo. Rosa, Gen. Cargo. Bajamar, Will load Cars. Memphis, Gen. Cargo. Bucyrus Victory, Wood, Pipes. Salina, Maize. Elath, Gen. Cargo. Galila, Immigrants. Komemiut, Wood, Prefab. Houses. Lachistan, Coal. Transilvania, Immigrants, Imm.'s Effects. Athellaird, Loose Cargo.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

ARNON: That Mad Mr. Jones.
EDEN: Dial 1119.
EDISON: The Belle of The Ian.
ORION: The Prisoner of Shark Island.
SEMADAR: 1) The Black Hand (7 p.m.) — Children under 15 not admitted; 2) Fievres (Ave Maria) (9 p.m.).
ZION: The Eagle and The Hawk.

Haifa Cinemas

At 8.30 p.m.

GAN YAM: So Evil my Love.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

9-6: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema.
9-1; 2-5: Exhibitions: New Acquisitions; Dutch Graphic Art (in memory of Simha van Vriesland); British Book Design 1951, Rehabi Museum.
10-1; 4-7: Exhibition of Works by L. Schwerin and Paintings "Elath and Safad" by M. Lender; Artists' House.
11-1; 5-7: Exhibition of Children's Paintings; Israel Touring Club, Talbieh.
11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel; Keren Hayesod Head Office.

HAIFA

9 a.m.-8.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
10-1; 4-6: Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri Street.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, Herbert Samuel, 3374, Zichron Moshe, Yeshayahu, near Edison, 4191. TEL AVIV: Merkaz, 1 Nahlat Binyamin, 3574, Aliya, 23 Aliya, 2309, Grunberg, 46 King George, 3643. Emanuel, 63 Ben Yehuda, 2183. Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67404. Alfandari, 2 Rehov Yerushalayim (Jaffa), 80607. Ramat Gan: Heral, 54 Herzl. Givatayim: Briut, 7 Sytkin. HAIFA: Massada, 30 Massada, 2987, International, 59 Ha'atzmaut, 2986, Kiryat Bialik: Biliak, 7390.

STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	44	14	26	24
Naihanya	35	19	31	29
Tel Aviv	37	—	29	28
Lydda	39	13	36	23
Jerusalem	31	15	29	26

Forecast: Partly cloudy to cloudy with possible rain in the North, isolated showers in the coastal plain.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

500 immigrants from North Africa arrived in the s.s. Galilah from Marseilles yesterday. They are scheduled to disembark this morning.

* * *

14,070 persons entered Israel during September, the Ministry of Immigration announced Friday... **8,639** were immigrants, 3,407 tourists, and 2,024 returning residents. During the same month, 2,905 residents and 3,639 tourists left the country... **212,299** immigrants arrived during the past year.

* * *

3,000 tons of flour have arrived in Haifa Port.

* * *

For breaking into a room of a member of the King David Hotel staff in Jerusalem and stealing jewellery valued at IL.50, a 15-year-old boy was remanded for eight days by Magistrate A. Eden last Friday.

* * *

"The Dan Bus Company was ordered by the Tel Aviv District Court on Friday to pay IL.1,000 damages to Mr. M. Klein for an accident in which the plaintiff's leg was broken when a bus backed into him in November, 1949.

* * *

A Tel Aviv driver who struck a youth in the eye with an iron bar when he allegedly caught him tinkering with his car, was arrested yesterday. The boy, Shlomo Izhari, 12, of Givat Amal was given first aid and taken home.

KILLED BY TRACTOR

REHOVOT, Saturday. — Hanan Strasburger, 29, of Kfar Menahem, died from the injuries he received yesterday when the tractor which he was driving overturned.

Kiosk Owner Sues City for Damages

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM). — Mr. Israel Halperin, owner of the kiosk which was torn down by the Municipality in front of the Gazit Hotel here last March, filed a IL.3,000 damage suit in the District Court yesterday against the city. Mr. Halperin is also asking for compensation of IL.10 a day since the destruction of the kiosk, alleging that this was his daily profit.

The plaintiff had built his kiosk in 1938, on the pavement near the corner of Kikar Dizengoff and Rehov Zamenhoff. A year ago, as the Gazit Hotel was being completed, the Municipality ordered the plaintiff to take down his kiosk on the grounds that it had been constructed without a permit from the Town Planning Commission.

The plaintiff, however, obtained an order nisi from the Supreme Court, but later asked the court to cancel the order when the Municipality agreed to negotiate. Shortly afterwards, the plaintiff asserts, municipal inspectors tore down the kiosk.

Ration News

JERUSALEM — Meat: 125 grams, Gimel 2; visitors, old books, 12, new, 43. ill persons, ration in shops with which they are connected, on Medical Association coupons dated Sep. 30, Oct. 7. Sugar: 700 grams, Aleph 31, zones 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7; beginning tomorrow, zones 3, 4. Clementinas: 150 grams, Kaf 1, zones 2, 5. Tomatoes: 250 grams, Kaf 21, zones 2, 4, 10. Onions: 250 grams, Kaf 11, zone 9.

TEL AVIV DISTRICT — Meat: 125 grams, Gimel 2, temporary 43; ill persons will receive their rations at butcher shops where they are registered; distribution today, tomorrow, Tuesday.

Habeas Corpus On Court Room Arrest

A **habeas corpus** order calling on the State Attorney and the Police to show cause why Haj Abd Salim Man'a, Mukhtar of Majd el Krum village in Galilee, should not be released from imprisonment, was issued by Justices Olshan, Agranat and Shereshewsky in the High Court on Friday. The Justices strongly questioned the validity of the Mukhtar's arrest, which had been effected in the courtroom of the High Court during a recess on Thursday.

Abd Salim was charged with having given false evidence in the High Court when the Galilee Military Governor was replying on Thursday to an order nisi to show cause why he should not issue identity cards to 10 Arabs from Majd el Krum.

Before Abd Salim testified, the State Attorney, Mr. M. Shimron, appearing for the Galilee Governor, had argued that the Arabs in question were infiltrators. The application for an order nisi, he alleged, was part of a scheme to flood the country with infiltrators by obtaining orders nisi in their favour before their entrance into Israel, thus preventing their arrest on arrival.

Judge's Statement

Abd Salim took the stand and testified that he knew the 10 applicants, and said that they had all been in Majd el Krum at the time of its occupation by Israel forces in 1948. He could not, however, give their names when asked to do so. Later, when documents contradicting his testimony on the capture of the village were put to him. Justice Cheshin said "You are lying at every turn."

When the Court retired for a short interval, the State Attorney allegedly summoned a policeman, and ordered him to arrest the Mukhtar on a charge of perjury while Abd Salim was still in the courtroom.

When the Court reconvened, Mr. Mohammed Nimr el Hawari, appearing for the applicants, protested the arrest on the grounds that detentions could not be made in a courtroom. After the State Attorney defended the arrest on the grounds that it was his duty to prevent the prisoner's escape, Justice Cheshin asked whether it had been proved that perjury had been committed and noted that persons are given sanctuary within the walls of a courtroom "as they are at the horns of an altar." Mr. Shimron reiterated his argument that the arrest was necessary, and that there was no law preventing an arrest in Court. The Court adjourned the identity card case till Thursday.

As a sequel, Mr. Hawari applied to the High Court on Friday for an order of **habeas corpus**. Turning to Mr. C. Glackmann, Deputy-State Attorney, who happened to be in Court in connection with another case, Justice Olshan asked him whether he knew of any case in which a person had been arrested in Court, and where a witness was charged with perjury while the principal proceedings were still pending. The Court granted the application, and ordered that the applicant should be released on bail. It also directed that the respondents' reply be filed this morning. The Deputy State Attorney was requested to arrange that no step be taken to complicate the matter or to prejudice the applicant's position until the High Court's further order.

It is learned that the Mukhtar was subsequently brought before a magistrate by agreement between Mr. Hawari and the State Attorney. Abd Salim was formally charged with perjury, remanded, and released on bail with the consent of the prosecution.

'Truth Drug' Reliability Doubted by Witness

Doubt as to the reliability of "truth drugs" was expressed by a psychiatrist, Dr. K. Blumental, a defence witness in the Tryfus-Schwartzbart trial in the Jerusalem District Court on Friday.

Narco-hypnosis is an unreliable means of uncovering crimes, testified Dr. Blumental. It is not possible to rely on the truthfulness of statements made while under its influence; but it is possible to draw certain inferences from the reactions and manner of behaviour of the man, he said.

Citing essays, books and statistical data to demonstrate extreme differences of opinion on the efficacy of "truth serum" injections, Dr. Blumental quoted statistics which, he said, showed that, in only 12 per cent of cases had the truth been revealed.

Dr. Blumental said that the defendant, David Tryfus, had requested the injections to prove his innocence to his father. He had given the psychiatrist full power of attorney over whatever facts the test might disclose.

Testifying after Dr. Blumental, Assistant Police Inspector Aryeh Schur said that he had been Tryfus' immediate superior on the night of the Spinney's Cafe incident and had ordered the release on bail of Gershon Ritov and Shimshon Hinson, while ordering the imprisonment of their companions, after a phone discussion with Ritov.

Under cross-examination by District Attorney Ezra Hadaya, Inspector Schur denied having spoken to Constable Amadu about the latter's testimony before Eslinger.

Temporary Bread Shortage

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A bread shortage was felt here yesterday following work stoppages due to electricity cuts and to the holidays. While the shortage will continue to be felt as long as electricity restrictions last, it is thought that the bread supply will approach normal again after Yom Kippur.

Hearings Resumed On Shoham Seamen Dispute

HAIFA, Saturday. — After an interval of six weeks, the hearing of the dispute between the Shoham seamen on the one hand, and the Haifa Labour Council and the Shoham Company on the other, were resumed this week-end before a Histadrut Executive tribunal here.

Evidence was given yesterday and today by Mr. Nimrod Eshel, a merchant navy officer, who is a member of the Seamen's temporary committee. He dwelt on the seamen's grievance against the Union secretary, who "represented the interests of the Shoham company, rather than those of the seamen," he said.

The Haifa Labour Council showed distinct symptoms of demoralization, the witness charged. It placed the interests of its personnel above everything else, maintained its own intelligence service and covered up offences by its members. A Seaman's Union secretary had been given a free honeymoon trip to Europe and another secretary had sent his father to the U.S., while registered as a seaman.

Retaliatory Measure

He bitterly attacked the system of calling up seamen for Army service, which he said was done in retaliation for the seamen's strike. A Shoham official told one of the seamen who had taken part in the strike on the s.s. Negbah in Marseilles earlier this year, "you struck in France, now you can strike in the Army." The seaman had received his draft papers a day after he returned," he said.

The witness also complained of retaliatory action taken against individual strikers and claimed that one of the sailors had been refused a loan by the Histadrut's Cooperative Centre.

He criticized Shabom for having called police to remove strikers on Shoham vessels in Haifa Port which he said had no precedent in the history of Israel labour. The seamen resented being called "agents of Cominform" by their detractors, because they had insisted on their rights, he said.

A Labour Council plan to deduct 10 per cent of their foreign currency earnings for a housing scheme was unrealistic in the case of ordinary sailors, who were not receiving enough pay to finance housing, even on their total earnings, he said. He thought this scheme was merely an attempt to reduce their foreign currency allowance.

Mr. Y. Almogi, Labour Council Secretary, who appeared for the Council, read a newspaper during the earlier part of the proceedings.

Britain's Last Chief Secretary

By a Staff Correspondent

Sir Henry Gurney took office in Palestine in September 1946, in the darkest period of the Mandate. Martial law was already in force, immigrants were being deported as they arrived, administrative detention and even hangings could not stem the attacks on British forces, there were barbed wire "security zones" for British residents, and road-blocks and curfews had became the main instruments of British administration.

One of his first acts as Chief Secretary of Palestine was the giving of evidence in the **habeas corpus** application made on behalf of 4,000 immigrants whose ship had been stopped on the high seas and brought into Haifa, and who were deported to Cyprus after a short delay. His last act was an abortive attempt to impose a cease fire on the Jewish and Arab forces struggling for the Katamon quarter of Jerusalem where heavy fighting broke out on the eve of the British withdrawal.

Negative Acts

In the nature of things, almost every other act that he was called upon to perform during his 21 months of service was negative or repressive. There is no doubt, that he belittled the implications of the Mandate, which had become no more than a writ to govern Palestine by force at the time of Sir Henry's arrival, and that he never attempted to understand the history of Zionist development in this country or to devise a policy that would do more than stave off disaster from day to day. To that extent he was also responsible, in so far as the influence of his high office as Chief Secretary had any bearing on the Palestine policy of the British government, for the misjudgment of the situation that was to prove fatal for Britain.

He left together with the last High Commissioner, Sir Alan Cunningham, the last Chief Justice, Sir William Fitz-Gerald, and a few other remaining British civil servants, on May 15, a day after the State of Israel had taken over, in a last plane piloted to Haifa by the last Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore Dawson.

Sir Henry Lovell Goldsworthy Gurney was born in Cornwall on June 27, 1898. He was educated at Winchester College and Oxford. During the First World War, he served in the 60th Rifles, and was wounded in 1918. In 1921 he was appointed Assistant District Commissioner in the Colonial Service for Kenya. He served subsequently in various posts in Jamaica and in East Africa before he was appointed Chief Secretary of Palestine in 1946. Two years later he went to Malaya as High Commissioner.

Ten Hours in Beersheba Buses

By H. Benadi

BEERSHEBA, Saturday. — Of the 10 hours I spent in Hamekasher buses on the Beersheba-Jerusalem road and return yesterday, only 10 minutes were spent in Jerusalem, and about five hours in actual travel. The rest of the time was spent at the roadside, hemmed in by empty Drom Yehuda and Egged buses, taxis and other vehicles of the two companies.

at five o'clock. The inter-urban drivers are reported to have claimed that no action would be taken against them, as there would be a new Minister of Communications.

The two inter-urban bus companies, while complaining of the lack of vehicles to operate normal routes appear to have enough vehicles for roadblocks. It is believed that about 10 empty buses were used for this purpose yesterday.

We left Beersheba on time at seven o'clock. A few minutes after eight the Hamekasher bus was stopped near Huleikat, by a block formed by two Drom Yehuda buses, a jeep and an Egged taxi. A Drom Yehuda driver entered our bus and offered to take the passengers on to Jerusalem in his vehicle.

I travelled with him as far as Julis, where the bus was stopped by an Egged taxi, whose driver told our driver to block the road with his vehicle, as another Hamekasher bus was approaching from Jerusalem.

Shortly after it arrived, a police detachment came from Migdal Ascalon, cleared the road and arrested the two inter-urban drivers. We then continued on our way, arriving in Jerusalem at midday.

Police Escort

Ten minutes later, I was aboard another Hamekasher bus on its way back to the Negev capital, escorted by a police jeep. At Wadi Sarar, an hour later, we found the road again blocked by an Egged taxi and 10 drivers, who stood in the roadway. Neither the bus nor the police jeep were allowed to proceed.

An Egged driver entered the bus and explained to the six passengers that the stoppage was due to an inter-company quarrel, and asked them to transfer to another vehicle. All refused, saying they were prepared to remain in the Hamekasher vehicle all day and night if necessary.

Two of the passengers, Miss Margalit Laufer and Mr. Haim Alexander, Jerusalem artists, who were due to give a concert that afternoon at Kibbutz Ruvivim, missed their appointment, entertaining the stranded passengers instead.

Taking advantage of a moment while the road was opened to clear the way for other traffic, the police jeep sped through to summon reinforcements, but the Jerusalem bus was immobilized when one of the rival drivers wrenched a cable out of the engine.

The road-block drivers offered the passengers and the Hamekasher driver sandwiches, while waiting for the police, who arrested five drivers on the spot and detained the others later.

We finally arrived in Beersheba

The afternoon bus from Beersheba was also blocked near Ruhama, while ITIM reports that the morning vehicle from Jerusalem was forced off the road near Masmiya, but was not damaged. It continued its journey after police intervention.

A Hamekasher official in Jerusalem told **The Post** last night that there had been a slight interruption along the route on Friday morning, but that police had cleared the way quickly. Regarding the Masmiya "incident," he said that "the bus left the road at police request and went on after those impeding the service were dispersed."

The inter-urban cooperatives are understood to feel that the operation of a line between Jerusalem and Beersheba by the Hamekasher Company will prejudice the unification of the inter-urban lines, which is now being completed. Hamekasher, as a purely urban company, was not invited to join the merger of companies operating out-of-town services.

During yesterday's operation 26 drivers were arrested, making a total of 73. The 47 arrested on Thursday were released on bail at midday yesterday, while those detained yesterday were released before nightfall.

Two Escaped Convicts Caught While Asleep

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Two escaped convicts were caught after an intensive seven day search at midnight on Thursday as they slept soundly in the park near the Givatayim swimming pool. They were the last of five prisoners who escaped from the Jaffa lock-up a week ago. Two were caught soon after, and the third surrendered to police several days ago.

Police were already hot on the trail of the last two. Acting on information that one of the escapees had a family in Givatayim, police conducted searches in the area and came upon the two riding a motorcycle. Four days ago, they made off, however, and the presence of many school children in the area prevented police from shooting.

League Studying UNRWA Plan

The Political Committee of the Arab League continued its sessions on Friday and yesterday, to discuss UNWRA proposals for the settlement, on the land of Arab governments, of Palestine Arab refugees and their full-scale employment.

The committee meeting under the chairmanship of the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah e-Din Pasha, is studying the details of the plan submitted by Mr. Blanford, head of the UNRWA. The plan proposes a housing and employment scheme for all refugees on land to be granted by Arab governments on whose territory the refugees are at present residing. The project is to be financed jointly by the Arab states and UNRWA, with the latter's technical assistance.

The committee also heard Ahmed Shukeiri's report on the latest developments of the P.C.C. conference in Paris.

A Political Committee spokesman earlier said it was likely the League would accept Mr. Blanford's proposal in principle, but on condition that the implementation of the scheme should not be regarded as a final solution of the problem of refugees, who must be returned to Israel.

Secession from Executive 'Caused by Wizo'

The secession of Moetzet Hapoalot (Pioneer Women) from the Wizo World Executive was caused by action taken by Wizo, and not as a result of the organization of Pioneer Women's clubs in countries where organizational work was limited to Wizo by a "gentleman's agreement" between the two groups, as was alleged by Mrs. Sieff, President of World Wizo. This statement was made recently in a document signed by Ada Maimon, Rahel Shazar and Beba Edelson, former representatives of the Working Women's Council Executive in the Wizo.

The Council's cooperation with Wizo, it was stated, which was based on the latter's willingness to encourage **halutzut** and to participate in pioneering enterprises, was instrumental in attracting large circles of labour-sympathizers to Wizo.

From materials circulated to members of the Executive preceding the World Wizo conference in Jerusalem this August, it was learned that Mrs. Sieff and some Wizo members in Israel proposed amending the Wizo constitution so as to exclude the Council from Wizo institutions, the circular said. When a delegation of Council members met with Mrs. Sieff and other Wizo representatives to discuss the amendment, Mrs. Sieff stated explicitly that she wished the Council to leave the Executive. It was as a result of this meeting that Miss Maimon announced the Council's cessation at the Conference.

Regarding the "gentleman's agreement," allegedly violated by Wizo, the release stated that the only written agreement between the two organizations was signed in 1927 and merely provided that Council publicity for the benefit of Working Women's institutions be made "in contact" with the Wizo World executive.

Must Reapply For Letters of Credit

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Holders of old import licences who have not yet applied at local banks for the letters of credit to which they are entitled may have to reapply for their credits instead of receiving them automatically, it was learned here tonight.

Many import licences are used considerably after the date on which they are granted, when the currency position has changed. the Government has, therefore, requested banks to re-examine all applications for letters of credit against old licences, requiring re-application to the Government in some cases, before the letter of credit is granted.

URANIUM: — Chilean and U.S. technicians, working in secret for a year, have discovered uranium in Northern Chile, it was announced in Santiago on Friday.

Bradley Due In London

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, is expected to arrive in London by air from Washington on Monday for talks with British chiefs of staff on Atlantic Pact and Middle East defence problems, according to a reliable source here today.

General Bradley and Field Marshal Sir William Slim, British Chief of the Imperial General Staff, are likely to leave London by air for Paris on Tuesday for talks in the French capital with the French chiefs of staff and General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact forces in Europe.

From Paris, accompanied by a senior French officer, they will proceed to Athens and Ankara, and are expected to reach the Greek capital late next week.

Harriman Also Due

Meanwhile, Mr. Averell Harriman is due here tomorrow to take over the role of one of the "Three Wise Men" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He is expected to be named the coordinator of the $7,483.4 million mutual security programme.

General Bradley and Field Marshal Slim will have talks with General Eisenhower on the integration of Greece and Turkey into the Atlantic Pact. It is generally believed that in Ankara the three-power mission will discuss the possibility of setting up a new Middle Eastern command and the monetary implications of the extension of the Atlantic treaty.

French Department Elections Today

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — Half the French voters will go to the polls tomorrow to choose Lew members for half the seats in the departmental assemblies.

French observers look to these elections for a sign whether the trend to the right, noticeable at the general elections of June, has been accentuated and whether the chances of the Gaullists coming to power appear increased or decreased. More than 200 deputies of the National Assembly are candidates in these elections, including Premier Rene Pleven.

The numbers of seats to be fought for this time, totals 1,600. The 1,600 outgoing general councillors were divided among the parties as follows: Communists 15, Socialists 441, diverse Leftists 73, Radicals 360, Popular Republicans 119; Moderates 248, Gaullists 103, Algeria 31.

The system of election is the pre-war one of individual candidates being elected on the first ballot if they obtain an absolute majority. Otherwise the candidate with the most votes gets the seat at the second ballot, which takes place the Sunday following October 14.

Sterling Drops

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — European short selling was chiefly responsible yesterday for plunging sterling for future delivery down to the lowest levels since the devaluation of September, 1949, according to reliable sources.

The selling pressure, which carried sterling for delivery six months from now down to under $2.74, originated chiefly from Belgium, with Switzerland and France following in that order, it was said.

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Stalin Pledges To Back German Unity

BERLIN, Saturday, (Reuter). — Generalissimo Joseph Stalin today sent a telegram to the East German Premier, Mr. Otto Grotewohl, pledging his support for the creation of a unified, independent, democratic and peace loving German state.

Later today, Premier Grotewohl broadcast an East German unity speech.

Meanwhile, the West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, told a mass meeting here today that East Germany had only to accept his 14 point plan for all-German elections if it really wanted German unity.

There would then be a need for long talks, described as all-German talks, Dr. Adenauer said, referring to the rival East German offer of direct East West German negotiations on reunifying the country.

Speaking to crowds gathered in the West Berlin exhibition grounds, where earlier today he opened an industrial fair, Dr. Adenauer said:

"We will not agree to endless talks which are not meant seriously but were only proposed to disturb our present negotiations with the Western Allies." He said the East Germany rejection of free and secret elections in all sectors of Berlin as proposed by Mayor Ernst Reuter "lessened our faith in the honesty of the Grotewohl proposal."

Meanwhile, the East German government announced food cuts yesterday of between 10 and 70 per cent for certain foodstuffs and consumer goods, effective from Monday. Simultaneously, it lifted the rationing of jam, synthetic honey and syrup, and of all textiles made of staple fibre. Soap rationing was also dispensed with.

The decree leaves only fats, meat and sugar on the list of rationed goods.

Delegates Arrive For U.N. Asia Trade Talks

SINGAPORE. — More than 160 delegates, representing 23 nations are expected to attend the trade promotion conference organized by the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which opens here next Tuesday.

Russian, Burmese, Laos, American, British and Chinese Nationalist delegations have already arrived.

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Cables in Brief

DRILLING, — A British oil company is drilling at two places near Limassol, Cyprus. So far £75,000 have been spent on these operations.

REFUSES, — French Union forces supported by fighter planes have thrown back two attempts by Vietminh rebels to break through French mountain positions at the Thai district of north-west Tonking Province, the French army command announced on Thursday.

TRIAL, — Five prominent members of the Polish Peasant Party — the party led by M. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Polish Premier in exile in London, have gone on trial before a court martial in Warsaw, Warsaw Radio said yesterday.

AGAIN, — General Peron's decision to run for a second term as President of Argentina was considered final on Friday night, when the Peronista Party asked the electoral court to register General Peron, and the Vice-President, Dr. Hortensio Quijano, as heading the party's list.

U.N. — Egypt on Friday asked the U.N. to place the alleged French violation of U.N. principles in Morocco on the agenda of next month's General Assembly session.

TREATY, — Lebanon and Afghanistan signed a friendship treaty in Beirut on Friday. Last week a similar treaty was signed with Afghanistan by Syria, in Damascus.

Paris 1951

Hit Parade of International Stars

PARNASSUS opens the new season with a performance by a troupe of International Stars. The troupe is composed of French, Spanish, Dutch and American artistes — amongst them Negro actors.

Renee Lebas, the well-known French singer, star of the A.B.C. Theatre of Paris, will appear. She is Jewish, the daughter of a Russian cantor, and well-loved by the French audiences for her fine interpretations.

Jacqueline Jorris will sing light French songs. She is also a well-known Jewish artiste on the French stage.

The high-light of the evening will be a performance by the Spanish dancers, led by the famous Filemon and Imperio Salas. La Maia de Castilla and Carmencita Questa—17 years old and one of the rising stars in the Spanish theatre world. The famous guitarist, Rodrigues, will accompany the group.

"The Chesterfields," the comedy vocalists, will also appear in this artistic programme. This couple are of French origin but won fame in London, and were afterwards invited to Paris by famous impresarios who believed them to be English.

The parodist, Andre Zibral, who was granted the first prize in Paris for his impersonations of Maurice Chevalier, will also appear.

William Wallace, the jazz and spirituals vocalist, and the Wallace Brothers, step dancers, will perform Negro songs and dances.

Max N. Raft, the well-known parodist of the cinema, will also perform in this varied programme. Raft appeared as Charlie Chaplin at the reception arranged for the American comedian at Paris. Most of the audience could not distinguish whether Charlie Chaplin was on the stage or in the audience. Herman Maxim Raft is Jewish and has relations in Israel.

The troupe will arrive in Israel on Yom Kippur Eve and will tour the country before their performance. (Advt.)

Personal Notice

We are deeply grieved to announce the death after long illness of our beloved father and husband

GUSTAV MARGULIES

who passed away at the age of 45 yesterday.

The funeral will leave from the Rothschild Hospital, Haifa, at 11 a.m. today.

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Sunday, October 7, 1951
Tishri 7, 5712. Muharram 7, 1371

SELDOM has a new cabinet anywhere taken office under less encouraging circumstances than the government which Mr. Ben Gurion is expected to present to the Knesset this afternoon. It has taken all of ten anxious weeks to bring the inter-party negotiations to an end. Few will claim that the end represents a successful conclusion. The purpose of the negotiations was a broad-based coalition. What we shall have, for the present at least, is a narrow coalition, almost the narrowest conceivable — a fusion of Mapai labour and a reconstructed Religious Bloc. The greatest handicap of this combination is lack of general confidence in its ability to cope with the totality of the nation's problems. And if it is to be given even a fighting chance to accomplish the back-breaking job ahead, the Prime Minister must himself win for the new Cabinet the support and allegiance which he enjoyed so overwhelmingly in the past.

LONG RANGE POLICY

In the first place the nation will welcome a full and frank statement of why he failed to form the stable broadly-based government which he told the Knesset last month had been his purpose. No one can accuse him of not having tried. His long and patient discussions with the leaders of the second and third largest parties are proof enough of the exhaustiveness and sincerity of his efforts. Any attempts by light-hearted cynics to reduce it all to arithmetical formula of allocations of portfolios and half-portfolios are little more than demagogic distortions. It is permissible to disagree with the decision of the majority of the Central Committee, that found the final terms presented by the General Zionists incompatible with the fundamental principles for which the Party has fought since its foundation, without attributing party ambition or light-heartedness to Mapai.

It was clear from the start that no compromise could be reached with any party without sacrificing something of party principle on the altar of national unity. But Mapai is a Labour Party. It can be diverted to short or long detours in the national interest, or can be made to mark time along its path until certain obstacles are eliminated, but it cannot be set off on a new road altogether. It might have been possible for the Party to throw overboard certain basic tenets; and entrusting the administration of a rationing system to the avowed opponents of the very system itself might have meant just that. It would perhaps have been the politically opportune thing to do and would have deprived the General Zionists of potential strength at the next poll. But Mr. Ben Gurion and his supporters within his own Party have never yielded to the temptation of choosing the easier way, and it will cause no surprise that consistency won out on this crucial occasion as well.

How difficult is the way they have chosen, no one can be more aware than Mapai itself. For what it amounts to is "going it alone," not only without the cooperation of those parties who have not yet reached the maturity that results in a "loyal opposition," but with openly declared hostility both on the Right and on the Left. But first and most important, the new Government must dedicate itself to overcoming public apathy and scepticism, and to the restoration of the self-confidence that won on the battlefield.

If for the present we are denied total unity, let us have variety in unity. Real equality — and this is a basic tenet of the Israel Labour Party — will perhaps give us unity in time. Whether the policy is short or long range, dictated more by immediate necessity than ultimate doctrine, we shall not be running the risk of a ruling class, and the type of invisible government that goes with it. The Government will need every ounce of support, and it is in the country's interest that none of the support of the great majority who approve its long-term policy be withheld from it in the short term.

DOMINION STATUS FOR SUDAN ASKED

Egypt has proposed Dominion status for the Sudan, Cairo Radio reported, according to ANA. Egypt was reported to have begun unofficial negotiations on this question with leaders of the influential Sudanese El Umma Party, which is opposed to the Egyptian-Sudanese union under the Egyptian crown.

LONDON TENSE OVER IRAN CRISIS

A large crowd gathered outside No.10 Downing Street, London, home of the British Prime Minister, to watch the Ministers arrive for the Cabinet meeting, called to consider the Persian situation, as the remaining oil staff left Abadan. Express Photo

U.K.'s Thankless Role in Libya

By A.V. SHERMAN

TRIPOLI. —

AS massed drums of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards beat the retreat outside Tripoli's old Spanish Fort, the watching crowd's admiration of the colourful ceremony was tinged with uncertainty. After seven years' occupation, the further stay of British troops was now in question, and was even presented as foreign imperialism to a population which a few years earlier welcomed them as liberators.

The rapid growth of anti-British feeling is one of the most striking features of local political life. Beginning with the unfortunate Bevin-Sforza agreement of 1948, aimed at the establishment of an Italian "trusteeship" over Tripolitania, it has shown its full potentialities only this year, when a political leader, Beshir Bey Sa'adawi, broke with government colleagues and made xenophobia the main plank in his programme.

The slogan "Get rid of the foreigner" is effective anywhere, but especially in a country where the masses have suddenly arrived at realization of their poverty in comparison with the foreigner. "Good works" by the foreigner do not seem to affect the issue to any considerable extent. A British Treasury grant-in-aid pays most of the Libyan Government expenses, while British Army ordnance and similar installations are principal employers of skilled and semi-skilled labour.

League Propaganda

The peasants and demi-nomads who lead their patient donkeys through the smart shopping centres where Arabs were not allowed before the war, while their camels leer down at immaculate *signori* and *effendia*, are ready enough to believe that all this might be theirs if only a few British puppets were removed. In ostentatious hotels by the sea-front, typical of Mussolini's hurried empire-building with their castellated, stuccoed facades and insufficient plumbing, young Arabs with their ubiquitous Egyptian newspapers make themselves at home. They remember well enough the treatment the Arab world received at the hands of Britain and France in the past, and have yet to be convinced that British policies have changed.

Certainly no one here makes any serious effort to convince them. While Beshir stumps the country, the Government and its British advisers continue to work at a constitution and to make arrangements for the new independent regime which, in accordance with U.N. decree, is to take over before the year's end. While the Egyptian press and subsidized Arab League propaganda hammer away at the theme "Blame the foreigner always! Yourselves never," the British Information Officer has had to discontinue Arabic broadcasts for lack of funds, and is lucky when he can maintain one mobile cinema van. "No propaganda, no politics" is the watchword.

Beshir has been able to convince many young people that British officials are paid huge salaries at Libya's expense for jobs that Libyans could do as well. In fact the salaries come from British funds, and amount to only ten per cent of the total grant-in-aid to Libya. Nearly all the 400-odd British personnel remaining in Libya are professional men or specialists, and far more has been done to build a Libyan administration in five years than Italy did in 25. But, little serious effort has been made to bring these facts to the Libyans.

Persian-Style Crisis

One of their strongest grievances is less often voiced; it comes out suddenly over a drink, after political topics have been exhausted—the exclusiveness of the British, with their own clubs and social life, is irksome to the Arabs, and redolent of colonialism.

Sympathy for the Persians is strong, and when a supply of lubricants to a small town was held up for a few days owing to administrative oversight, jubilant townsfolk were convinced that the Persians had brought the British Empire to its knees. Libya's strategic position, like Persia's oil, makes it difficult for the Atlantic Powers to leave the country to its own devices, in case it fall into hostile hands, and demand the evacuation of land, sea and air bases which at present help to protect Southern Europe. Yet if xenophobia is allowed to grow unchecked, a Persian-style crisis might easily blow up here.

Two comments from dissimilar sources suggested one possible approach. An Arab friend warned me: "If the British want to stay here, they'll have to change their style and make friends with the people." A U.N. official, watching Beshir's antics, remarked: "Why doesn't someone tell these people about the Pashas and peasants in that wonderful Egypt of his, and then compare it with the Britishers' democratic socialism? Why, as your Salvation Army used to say, should the devil have all the best tunes?"

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MY MISSION IN ISRAEL (X) — By James G. McDonald

U.S. Diplomats Briefed on M.E. Policy

WE began to make preparations for a five-day regional conference of U.S. Chiefs of Missions at Istanbul. Assistant Secretary of State McGhee, whom I had seen so briefly recently in Washington, was to preside. United States diplomatic representatives in the Middle East would exchange views and reports of conditions in their countries. A few days later, on the morning of Wednesday, November 23rd, we took off for Turkey.

Once in Istanbul, the ancient Constantinople which for centuries rivalled Rome as ruler of the world, we found it fascinating to drive through the old walls and the older city with its striking mosques and minarets, and across the Golden Horn to our hotel, the Pera Palace. In the evening I attended a dinner given in honour of McGhee by our host, George Wadsworth, American Ambassador to Turkey. Now I really had the opportunity to see McGhee in action and also the first occasion to observe those of my colleagues whom I had not met before. McGhee was the outstanding personality of the conference. Driving, clearheaded, a glutton for work, he kept us together from early in the morning until late at night, presiding brilliantly all the time.

One of the most interesting participants at the conference was Wadsworth. A career diplomat of substantial private means, he had been for years stationed in the Middle East. He had been prominently a friend of the Arab States and ferociously opposed to Jewish activity in Palestine. In the days before Israel was a State, and an Ambassador's position had imposed discretion upon me, I used to say to Ruth, "In comparison with Wadsworth, the Mufti is a Zionist." I do not know whether the birth of Israel changed his mind at all. But in Istanbul he confined himself to explaining his work and Turkey's importance in the fight against Communism. It was evident that he was doing an excellent job in Ankara. Never once did he give any intimation of his traditional anti-Zionist views.

Ambassador Grady, from Athens, was so absorbed in making the rest of us understand the vastness and importance of his tasks in Greece that he took almost no part in the discussion on Israel-Arab relations.

A great surprise to me was Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, who had just gone there from his post as Ambassador to France. I had heard strange rumours about this "Dean" of the Foreign Service, who had been Chief of Mission for a quarter of a century, and his eccentricities. I was delighted to find him charming, shrewd, matter-of-fact, abstemious and restrained, a mine of information and sound judgment.

One of the most brilliant of our representatives in the Middle East or elsewhere was James H. Keeley Jr., who presided over the American Legation at Damascus. An outspoken Arab apologist, and a hard worker whose well-prepared flood of dispatches embarrassed his less active colleagues, Keeley lived up to the reputation which had preceded him. He was sharp and dogmatic in opinion. His theme was a familiar one: The United States was partial to Israel, and was ignoring the susceptibilities of its Arab friends.

Edward C. Crocker, II, Ambassador to Iraq, took much the same line as Keeley, but with a good deal less intensity. He impressed me as a pleasant but not especially brilliant professional; but later as I studied his reports to the Department, I realized that he possessed fine ability. James B. Childs, our Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, was shrewd, well trained and interesting in his analyses, but always sharply critical of Israel. John C. Wiley, Ambassador to Iran, was the sophisticated career officer, urbane and skilful. Lowell C. Pinkerton, Minister to Lebanon, and for years U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem, was philosophic and quiet but his brief comment reflected his mature judgment, based on long experience in the Middle East. David Fritalan, our Chargé in Jordan, was a bright young man who had done well in a difficult "frontier" post.

Of special interest were two other men. The first, Gordon Clapp, the Chief of the U.N. Economic Survey Mission, renewed the impression I had had of him as experienced, open-minded and sound in judgment. The second, William O. Burdett, Jr., Acting Consul General in Jerusalem, was of another mettle. Though very young, thirty-one, and in charge for only about a year of a critical post which demanded exceptional poise, he showed himself the crusader.

Policy is made in Washington, not in the field. Our function at Istanbul was primarily to learn from each other, and only incidentally to advise our Government on policy. Our first lessons were to hear about each other's countries; our next aim was to come to an understanding of our Government's policy for the area.

The basis of United States policy in the Middle East, McGhee told us, was to aid the development of all resources in the area, in order to lift the standard of living, and with an immediate two-fold purpose: (1) to avert the threat of Communism from the inside, and (2) to keep armed the defensible border States (Greece and Turkey) as a defence against any outside Soviet aggression.

First and foremost, consequently, the United States could no longer take a back seat in the affairs of the Middle East. For, with the Communist threat mounting, Britain, hard-pressed by other problems, could no longer maintain full responsibility for the protection of Western interests and civilization in the area. The United States must shoulder an increasing part of the burden. In this respect, "complete agreement in principle" had been reached with Great Britain. Both countries, said McGhee, had the same general objectives, though in certain countries specific interests might not be identical. There were, he added, "points of asymmetry." It seemed to me that this was an understatement of the extent of the divergence between our and British national interests.

The objective of both countries, said McGhee, was peace in the Middle East. To encourage a peaceful settlement, the United States proposed to continue its main efforts through United Nations and resolutely to resist the temptation of suggesting grandiose plans for over-all settlement. Such plans might bring recriminations from both sides, and embarrassment to the United Nations. The United States would, therefore, continue to support the Palestine Conciliation Commission.

What about direct talks between Israel and its neighbours? The United States, said McGhee, would encourage such talks whenever they promised to lead to a settlement. Peace was always the objective. It was here that, despite McGhee's reassurance of complete accord with the British, I had my doubts. The plain fact was that whether or not this policy had complete or partial approval of the British Cabinet, the British had not yet given convincing evidence of a genuine desire for peace in the Middle East. On the contrary, there were those Britishers who believed that if Egypt were kept occupied with Israel, it would not press so hard for British withdrawal from Suez and the Sudan. And, by generally having the Middle East in a ferment of emotion directed away from Great Britain, many tactical advantages would be gained. This view, shortsighted though it clearly was, seemed to me, as it did to a number of other Americans on the spot, to be an important influence on British policy in the area.

As for a Middle Eastern pact, the United States was not at present interested. It must be made clear, McGhee said, that the United States was not promoting any regional pact which it could not actively support.

In the meantime, the United States proposed to remain friendly to both the Arab States and to Israel. We would continue to offer our standard Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation. Militarily, we wanted to keep a balance between Israel and its neighbours, and arms would go, if at all, only to Saudi Arabia for internal security.

We took up the subject of oil in the Middle East. I had long wondered whether United States policy in the Middle East did not exaggerate our interest in oil. I had heard time and again that oil was the real key to our policy there, and melodramatic stories had been told. Here my fears were laid to rest. For on the subject of oil McGhee was straightforward and definite in his information. But it would serve no good cause to report more than his emphasis that the oil of the Middle East is of great peacetime importance.

It was enlightening that the strongest Arab apologists among the Chiefs of Mission at this meeting hardly referred to oil in presenting their views.

We canvassed a great number of other issues, coming back again and again, in the discussion of Israel and its neighbours, to the familiar headaches: territory, refugees and Jerusalem. And of course, as was inevitable, someone suggested sanctions. In this case, it was Burdett, who asked why United Jewish Appeal contributions could not be stopped. Someone pointed out that such an attempt would be illegal; and Burdett's venture in the higher Realpolitik came to an early end.

What impressed me about our discussions at Istanbul was not so much their specific content as their character as a whole. Granted that we were not the policy makers, it was still difficult for me not to anticipate a gathering with the flavour and intrigue of storybook diplomacy. Instead, what we got was the equivalent of a Foreign Policy Association meeting on an official plane. The discussions, the points of view, the criteria appealed to, were of a piece with those of informed laymen.

This is the last of a series of ten excerpts from the recently published book by Mr. McDonald, and is a condensation of Chapter 17.

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Readers' Letters

ARAB POLITICAL GRIEVANCES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Mr. Shapiro's article, "Security Risk of Arab Minority," outlining the reasons that justify turning the Arab population into restricted areas and maintaining military administration over a part of the country, is far from being convincing.

Political loyalty to the State cannot be cultivated in the Arab minority by turning them into "a sort of restricted area," or by governing them militarily. The two acts are intrinsically linked with what had been infused into the minds of the Arab public regarding Jewish oppressive designs and aggressive intents. They are not, despite their purgatory nature and character, proper means of education for Israel citizenship. If the Government wishes to inculcate a feeling of loyalty to the State, and a sense of common destiny with the rest of the population, it should, first of all, make the Arabs feel themselves part and parcel of the nation by ensuring them unfettered liberty of movement.

It is not strange that there is no animosity toward the Arab on the part of the Jewish population, because there is no animosity toward the Jews on the part of the Arabs. The acts of violence perpetrated against the Jews in Palestine during the Mandatory regime were not expressive of inherent hatred. They were the outcome of agitation by Arab leaders for the realization of political aims. At the height of hostilities in the spring of 1948, the Jews in Arab countries were treated with tolerance and forbearance.

I disagree with Mr. Shapiro that "the heavy Communist vote in the Arab areas was almost always an expression of anti-Jewish feeling." In fact, it was an expression of anti-Government feeling. The voters suffer from grave grievances. The Government has done nothing to remove these. During the first Knesset, Communist members espoused this cause. Arab voters lost confidence in the Government and in the other Jewish political parties. They, therefore, voted for the Communist list believing that by increasing the Knesset Communist members they would contribute towards remedy of their grievances.

Yours, etc.,
E. N. KOUSSA

Haifa, Sept 26.

"SCRIP" AGAIN

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—Too much criticism has been made in "Reader's Letters" about the Scrip shops, as representing a new privileged class. I would like to draw your attention to a list of articles to be bought by these "privileged" people.

Butter	1 Pound	— $1.5
Beef	15 oz.	— 1.25
Egg Powder	1 lb.	— $1.45
Red Jam	900 grs.	— $0.85
Coffee	1 lb	— $1.35
Shemen	580 gr.	— $1.35

These prices are higher than on the Black Market. Many of the articles in the Scrip shops are of second-rate quality and people will certainly return to the old parcel system in the very near future.

The Scrip system must be tolerated by Israelis not only as a means of obtaining foreign currency for the country, but as an important way of encouraging local products, especially those which cannot compete in the foreign markets, like vegetable oils, jam and second-rate chocolate.

Two important improvements are badly needed now in the Scrip shops: diversified articles, and enough clerks to deal with the clients without compelling them to lose time standing in queue.

Yours, etc.
SIB

Raanana, September 24.

MUSICAL DIARY

OPERA is a most welcome feature even if presented on records, as happened in Jerusalem recently at the Y.M.C.A., courtesy of the United States Information Service. We could have easily resisted the temptation of covering Musical Offering No. 1: Wagner's "Lohengrin" (the Metropolitan) one of this critic's earliest antipathies — due to its Teutonic vehemence, so different from the "Meistersinger" or "Parsifal." We listened eagerly to "Electra" by Richard Strauss, with Hofmannsthal's libretto, in a new recording with the N.Y. Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos. Contrary to its splendid forerunner "Salome" (Wilde's magnificent play set to music), the extension of the Wagnerian orchestra here attains the *non plus ultra* in musical drama. The human voices are used merely as orchestral instruments. There is only one unforgettably lyrical phrase: the seven bars in A flat of the "Agamemnon's children's" — motif. Strauss reformed his style immediately afterwards with "Rosenkavalier," turning to chamber music in "Ariadne auf Naxos" and to conversation piece in "Intermezzo." "Electra" starred Astrid Varnay. We couldn't help yearning for the most electrifying Electra of all, Rose Pauly, who now lives in Jerusalem.

Most welcome was Puccini's early stroke of genius: "Manon Lescaut" (the libretto was written by the composer himself, based on Abbe Prevost's immortal novel). Here is incomparable, flowing passion, the unmistakable Puccini-touch in each passage, here are creatures of flesh and blood, no Valkyries, and no Electra-like psychopathics. The orchestration was in infallible taste. The recording was a Metropolitan production, conducted by Giuseppe Antonicelli, with Dorothy Kirsten in the title role and Jussi Bjoerling as Des Grieux. The technical reproduction on the Y.M.C.A.'s machine was deplorable. The sound was hoarse, the orchestra acquired the tone of an old-fashioned cinema organ: Jussi Bjoerling's well-known tenor was given the timbre of a crooner. Last but not least it is a pity that the four acts of "Manon Lescaut" are presented non-stop — without an interval.

FRANGO

Mischa Elman

It seems only natural that violinist Mischa Elman is no longer the same captivating virtuoso he was 30 years ago. However, his musicianship, and his direct approach to the masters still make a fine impression. We liked best his performance of Haendel's A major Sonata. His rendition of Beethoven's F major Sonata lacked a certain spiritual and tonal subtlety. On the other hand, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" played in the violin-piano version is, of course, not as attractive as in its original orchestral form.

The concert at the Ohel Shem Hall on Wednesday was well attended and the artist—as well as his excellent accompanist, Erwin Herbst — received a warm welcome. It is probable that Elman will reveal more of his capabilities when he plays the Tchaikovsky Concerto with the I.P.O. later this month.

Coming and Leaving

Karl Rankl arrived here from London to conduct the first subscription series of the I.P.O. for the 1951-52 season; he will also lead the orchestra in two "special" concerts.

Rankl, who was born in Vienna, conducted in Prague and at the Berlin Staatsoper. He was one of the men responsible for building up the Covent Garden as a national opera house.

Mo.

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